

4 MARCH 1955

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Figure 2. A. Schematic

umably, inferior foreign produce, poor people ask for imported meat, not being able to afford the high price of supposed home-grown meat and having conquered the prejudice against foreign supply. They do not get imported flesh, but instead they have retailed

city—home-killed bulls and old
Here again is fraud, for, though
profit of the middleman may be small,
buyer does not get what he imagines
getting, and an unjust prejudice
most foreign meat is fostered by the
for character of that supplied. A
deception exists by which

poor people who have not sur-
vived their distaste to American and
veal beef and mutton, and who buy
what they suppose to be good quality
meat, are likewise supplied with
dish "old cow beef and bull beef,"
which is inferior to imported, and ought
to be sold to them at about 4d per pound.
are some of the disclosures of this

and these are among the considerations which underlie the demand now made in regard to that meat should be brought under the provisions of the Merchandise Act. The intention is that the foreign importer or retailer of meat must mark upon the carcasses the inscription "grown in Canada, Argentina."

ustralia," as the case may be, just as an English importer of other foreign produce must label them "made in Germany" or elsewhere. There is a protectionist incidence in the demand, but the thing is to ensure that what is produced and sold in public shall be what it purports to be and not something different. To that we can have

jection. The producer in this part of the world desires no deception either in his own interest or against it. We do not want a producer of wine wishful to pass off his vintages before the public as French or Portuguese. We do not want that the exporters from the colonies represent their butter as Danish, their cheese as Canadian, the Teanamanian

er does not sell his apples as home-
do. Quite the contrary. The
rian Government, as well as that
South Australia, examines, certi-
and stamps the butter shipped by
rian and South Australian producers
actively. Winemakers not only
a new and local nomenclature

a new and local nomenclature for their wines, but it is proposed that a native bottle should be used. Similarly for our meat. The evidence of Lord Dunsborough's committee showed that when imported and home-grown meats were sold for sale under their own proper names, the order of precedence was this: British and other best home-killed meats, then foreign meats, then home-killed

on, Continental mutton, none-killed
America-killed beef, New Zea-
mutton, Australian beef, and
River Plate and Australian
on. But when the flesh is
ed without guarantee we find the
of things as detailed before; in other
4, the English buyer perceives no
eance at all between the imported

(which he buys for British) and the home-grown meat itself. If then this class, convinced of the inferiority of the foreign meat, that they will pay three times as much for home-grown meat, are content with what is supplied to them, where the inferiority come in? Evidence is lacking in this report that the best pork trade is largely supplied with im-

...mutton and beef. In Southport, there are 54 butchers, not more than three English animals are killed in a week. In a "very large West-end" during twelve months one witness said that he did not see more than six quarters of Scottish beef. And so on. A foreigner, intelligent or not, would be upon this evidence to conclude that

the difference so long insisted upon between English meat and, say, colonial meat does not exist at all, or if it does, it exists in a so limited a class and to such an insignificant extent that it may for practical purposes be held as non-existent. *Quod apparetibus et non existentibus eadem ratio* is a sound maxim in law.

in the proceedings of the select committee. If the Englishman will pay 1s 6d per pound for refrigerated meat, and we now sell at about 4½d, it is much desired that our producers get something more than 4½d. If not, we still stand in the bigger market that graziers in all parts of the world have long been waiting for. Once this slow-drying

improvements in breeding, fattening, and transit will no doubt

In the year just past a remarkable upward movement in the trade has been apparent. Our graziers applied themselves to breeding New Zealand type of sheep, turning large carcasses with good clip. Experiments made in Riverina for the export of best mutton promise well. Sydney has done useful work in con-

has those useful work in connection with other Australian agents in the way of persuading foreign consumers, as the War Offices of France and Germany, to test colonial meat for army use. The British army on certain garrisons will take a portion of the supplies from Australia. All these encourage the hope that our exports will insure the opportunity before


By maintaining the excellence of their product, while holding that cheapness of production, mild winters, natural fodder, cheap land give them, and at the same time by meeting in all reasonable ways the tastes and customs of the British and foreign consumer, there is the

POSTAL NOTES.—The Postmaster-General, Mr. [unclear] has had a return prepared showing the [unclear] and amount of postal notes paid in New Wales from the inauguration of the system [unclear] 1st October last to the 30th December. The return shows that in October 13,431 notes [unclear] paid to the value of £2082. To November

notes were paid to the value of £8253. 12s. 6d. December 22, 084 notes were paid, the value being £8826. This makes for the quarter of 54,883 notes, valued at £10,000. It will be noticed from the figures that there is a steady increase in the popularity of the new notes as it becomes better known. During the quarter there were issued in the adjacent counties of Devon and Cornwall 10,000 notes, and paid in New South Wales, 5083 postal notes, the value of £1440, making a grand total of 64,883 notes, valued at £11,440.

of these parcels was 125,324lb., or 5.6 tons, and the postage was \$2428.

Details show that for October there
11,004 parcels, with a total weight
1991b., the postage being £642. The number
parcels received from other offices was 5517.
November there were 13,551 parcels, weighing



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2219

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...each containing
...40%...
...to
...EAST STREET.

ES will mail by
...80 Pitt-street.

...at 11.30 a.m.,
...property, showing on
...St. John's Terrace.

WAGEE.

...the HILL.

...1907-1908, forming the
...2, situated just over
...minutes walk from
...View.

... (in conjunction

STOCK MARKET COMMENT.

DEPT. SECRETARY BRIDGE
S. vendred in front
A.B. at rear. LAND

re, deceased.

INSTRATOR.

ES will sell by
coona, 18 Pitt-street,
04, at 11.30 a.m.,
part of the main
Golden Park Hotel, in
Tidbinbush, New
South Wales.

CAMPVILLE.

B. B. COTTAGE, two
bed bedrooms,
out. to rear.

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N.S. Wales
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India, 141
New Zealand

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BUILDINGS capable of with the STEEL is accordance with the
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SON'S POINT, is
information procurable
BLOCK,
REETS, known as
square.
ES will sell by
mons, on Pitt-street,
QUARY,
particulars in future

WAGON.
COTTAGE, VILLA,
GROUNDS, well
equipped. No
hall, drawing
and kitchen, bathroom,
cellar, etc. The
house and good taste.
Shower and stable.
BUILDINGS are of
a frontage 14 ft. to
STREET. TITLE
perfect.

L.L.A. commitment to
ghettohood.
South Wales.
JANUARY 29th, 1893.
January 1st, 1894.
ABLES.
January, 1894, at
facies herein to pre-
to be bound by public
Court, King-street,
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and all other
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directly of

Sydney Morning
 December 20th, 1904.
 January 12th, 1906.

ked good by bank.
 COWPER, Sherat.
 corner, River-street

TELEPHONE 144
under old office.

